

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The NEW MEXICAN is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles. —Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

It has a queer sound to hear that American buncos men are operating in Hamburg, when we remember that it was from that town we got the word "bunco," which is bunco in a mild form, seems like a case of time bringing its revenge.

Sunshine and sugar beets will bring prosperity to any community; nature provides the former in abundance for Santa Fe, and has also provided every thing but a little energy for raising the beets. The inference is too plain to need pointing out.

There is no time like the present for getting a beet sugar factory for Santa Fe underway. The Santa Fe board of trade can find something to occupy its time during the winter in pushing the project to a successful termination. If all will work to that one end the factory can be secured in a short time.

As a Christmas gift, the Cubans are promised that the evacuation of the island by Spain will be completed by that day. The Cubans have been fighting for that kind of a present for many years, and they certainly ought to be able to appreciate what they are about to receive.

It will be a good idea for the 33d legislative assembly to provide for a constitutional convention in order that the constitution may be prepared and submitted for adoption by the people next fall. When the enabling act for New Mexico is passed by congress, no time need be lost in taking advantage of it if the preliminaries have all been arranged.

The sentiment of the people of the territory is unanimously in favor of statehood; the delegate and delegates-elect to congress are desirous of securing the admission of the territory as a state, and the combined efforts of all ought to succeed in the attempt. More than that, the territory is in accord with the administration and congress on the money and tariff questions—statehood cannot be much longer delayed.

The Reverend Doctor Parkhurst says that he would "rather be a Malay, subject to Spain, than be an American Indian subject to the Indian bureau." While the doctor is not an Indian, so far as birth and blood are concerned, there are very few people in the United States who would shed tears were he to decide to change his residence and allegiance immediately. This country has so many Parkhursts and Elliotts and Hoars that Spain is welcome to all of them, whenever they get ready to leave.

Judging from the dispatches received from Manila, Uncle Sam, now that the Spaniards are to be removed from the Philippine islands, will be compelled to teach the Filipinos a lesson in good behavior. In their threats of resistance to the rule of the United States the natives of the islands are a little bit premature. They should wait a bit and find out just what their status and condition will really be under the new order of things before making a fuss and getting into trouble.

The Postoffice department reports show increases in line with the general expansion of business. The general business of the department shows an increase of over \$6,000,000 in the last fiscal year. In all departments of the service the influence of prosperous times has made itself apparent. The number of domestic money orders issued in the year was 27,798,078, as against 25,169,055 in the previous year; the amount carried was \$191,354,121, as against \$174,482,676 of the previous year. There has been an increase of 2,358 in the number of new money order offices established in the year.

Colorado Bull Fighting.

The Denver papers have had a great deal to say about a bull fight in that city, and a committee of arrangements actually went to work recently to bring about this most delectable event. In any other state in the Union such a proposition would not be seriously considered for a moment, but most anything may be expected of Colorado, and particularly of her press which long since went crazy on the silver question, and made such a continued racket and kicked up so much dust in their adora-

tion of the white metal, that many Colorado people have come really to believe that Colorado is the only state of consequence in the United States, and that in fact the financial legislation of the civilized earth ought to be modeled and directed according to the one Colorado idea, the free coinage of silver on a par with gold.

It has been customary from time immemorial among savage peoples to awaken their gods from supposed slumber by beating tom-toms before their shrines, and Elijah, the prophet, took advantage of this custom to mockingly advise the priests of Baal to call louder on their idol to burn up the sacrifice upon Carmel, because peradventure he might be asleep or on a journey. They did so, even to cutting themselves with knives in their frenzy. So the priests of free coinage in the Colorado editorial rooms do continually cry, and figuratively cut themselves with knives until the blood metaphorically runs down their backs in their efforts to make the gods of silver heed their cries.

The population of Ephesus excited by the crafty artifices of a gang of silversmiths, rushed with one accord into the theater, and for two long mortal hours, cast dust into the air, and cried continually, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," until the city clerk showed up to bring them to their senses. In a similar manner the entire population of Colorado seems to have gone wild over the silver question in this day and generation, incited thereto by a crafty gang of silversmiths in the state capital, until their breath is gone, and from sheer exhaustion they quit and fall to wondering what they have been making all this turmoil for anyway.

In view of the fact, and the generally wild, hare-brained character of Colorado editorial work, where silver is involved, and the tendency of the average Colorado mind to go lusting after strange gods, it is not at all strange that there should be a move in the capital of the state to get up a Mexican bull fight, one of the most cruel sports known to civilized man. Such things are to be expected of the Spaniards, as the Spanish temperament is cast in a cruel, blood-thirsty mould. When the Spaniards captured Cuba in the beginning, nothing was thought of corraling unsuspecting and confiding natives by the 50 and the 100, and cutting off their heads. The historians have estimated that 2,000,000 of the native population have been butchered by the Spaniards. But thanks to a watchful Providence and the women of Denver, this wretched bull fighting business has been given its quietus. The women served notice on the bull fight management that they did not propose to have any such goings on. If the men of the town had no self respect and decent gumption about them, the women had, and the women served their notice bright and early on the men to quit right then and there, or there would be trouble. And gentle reader, you may depend upon it, there was no more talk of bull fighting in Denver.

What Denver needs is a woman's board of trade. They have a Chamber of Commerce in the capital of the Centennial state, but the motto of that chamber seems to be "manana, manana por la manana." It takes the women to get things straightened out, and to put things into action, and the fact that Denver's womanhood has been stirred to choke off this wretched bull fighting business, leads one to hope that they will take up other measures of needed local reform, and teach Colorado men how to behave themselves. A fine spectacle this to present to the nation, with General Wood shutting off bull fighting in the province of Santiago, to see it set up as one of the Lares and Penates of the Centennial state. O tempora! O mores! ubi nam gentium sumus!

The Americanization of Europe.

It was not so many years ago when it was the fashion of European countries and of the Anglo-manics of this country, to sneer at everything American and declare that only in the lands of the old world were to be found the comforts and conveniences of life. During the last decade there has been a radical change in this matter, and now it is not unusual to hear the expression, "The Americanization of Europe." Perhaps the words of a correspondent of an eastern paper, now in Europe, will express more clearly what is going on in that line across the water. The writer says: "The Americanizing process now going on in Europe is attributed to the influence exerted by America and Americans through various channels, such as visitors and travelers, invention and the application of improved methods of living. Multitudes of Americans visit Europe annually. They insist upon being catered to according to their own customs and modes of life. One immediate result of this has been the improvement in European hotels and shops and greater conveniences in methods of travel. The sewing machine, the telephone, the reaping machine, the electric light, the sleeping car and hundreds of other American inventions have had a great influence upon the domestic and commercial life of the people.

"American ideas are reflected in the press and in the utterances of public men. The American heiress has been a potent influence, and the American millionaire, however much unappreciated and misrepresented at home, finds admirers and imitators abroad who copy his business methods to the advantage of European enterprises."

Many persons have wondered at the enormous increase in the exports of American machinery, of American made goods of all kinds the past few years, but the quotation from the writings of the foreign correspondent here made, explain, in a large measure, the why and wherefore in the increased demand abroad for American goods. They are better than the same articles produced in Europe. That is all there is to the matter.

As the people of Europe become better acquainted with the excellencies of machinery made in the United States, the demand will become greater. One thing which has aided materially in building up a large trade in foreign lands for the formerly despised Yankee inventions, is the extreme conservatism of British, French and German manufacturers; they fear to adopt new ideas for the reason that modern inventions were not known to their fathers. The

refusal of the manufacturers of those countries to change their methods and output have given the American makers time to invade the markets of the world and to establish the superiority of their goods over those made in other lands, and that advantage once gained, will be held for the same reason that made the first shipments of modern contrivances from the United States possible.

To a policy of protection, and the keen competition among themselves resulting from the stimulus given to the multiplying of American factories, does this country owe the "Americanizing of Europe." Compelled to produce the best of an article in order to find a sale at home for it, improvements have been made rapidly, excellence has been attained, and today the United States stands foremost as the manufacturing country of the world. Only under protection to home industries could inventors have received the incentive for assiduous work and application that they have, and only under the same policy could it have been possible to have made a market for American goods in foreign countries.

Credit Where Credit is Due.

(Rowwell Register.)
John S. Clark, chairman of the territorial Republican central committee, did splendid work in the late political campaign in this territory and is receiving due credit for the same from all quarters.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS

GRANT COUNTY.

Rev. John Gass and wife, of Greenfield, Mo., have removed to Deming, where Mr. Gass will take the local Presbyterian pastorate.

Apple buyers are reported thick as huckleberries in the county. They are paying 2 cents per pound, and shipping the apples to Colorado for the most part.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

A fair share of the San Juan county apple crop is yet to be shipped. The new roller mill is running at Aztec 18 hours per day, and is turning out a superior article of flour. The capacity of the mill is 40 barrels daily.

The storm of last Sunday was the first precipitation Farmington had since July, according to the San Juan Times.

CHAVES COUNTY.

Roswell has a woman's club. Garrett & Godall will ship 2,700 sheep to Kansas City from Roswell as soon as the cars can be got there.

Henry Gaulleux, a well known sheep grower and business man of Roswell, has died suddenly in New York, at the age of 58. The deceased was long prominent in Pecos valley enterprises, and an active pushing man, so that his loss will be very much felt.

ALBUQUERQUE.

The recent cold storms sent squads of hobos shivering into town, and the police have had their hands full in looking after these itinerant gentry.

Telegraph Operator J. P. Cantrell has been transferred to Kansas City; a deserved promotion.

George Stevens, a blacksmith in the Santa Fe shops, is laid up for several weeks by having been struck on the foot by a sledge hammer.

Mrs. M. S. Otero and daughter, Miss Dolores Otero, have returned home from their Chicago trip.

A suit involving \$20,000 worth of sheep, between Barbara Barola de Apodaca and Thomas A. Garule, has been settled by an equal division of the property.

The city is troubled now with carpet thieves, the latest loss being a \$20 in carpet taken from W. T. Darrow's clothes line, where it had been hung out to air.

The Albuquerque glee club has been organized, with C. E. Burg as president.

Albuquerque is agitating again the question of a big hotel for the accommodation of winter guests. El Paso has been agitating this sort of thing for some years, and after a great deal of hair pulling and keel-hauling, has accomplished nothing.

The local firemen gave Delegate Ferguson a banquet before his departure for Washington.

George A. Weightman and Miss Mary T. Lambden, of Brantford, Ont., were married Wednesday evening and will remain in town.

Three citizens played holding up a saloon "for fun" the other night. It was their idea of a joke, and the saloon keeper was a friend of theirs. The police, however, viewed the matter in a more serious vein, and fines of \$10 to \$25 each were imposed by the justice. This sort of "fun" will not be tried again.

W. G. Travis is the new principal teacher of the Indian school near this city. He came from Arizona.

The books and papers of the local land office of the Santa Fe-Pacific have been shipped to Los Angeles, followed by Agent C. H. Fancher and family. This move is in accordance with an order from Topeka consolidating the Albuquerque and Los Angeles offices.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Small-pox is on the decline in the southern counties, thanks to active and energetic methods of treatment.

Jacobo Flores, the slayer of A. J. De Mules, has been bound over at Las Cruces without bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

Eddy calls for a common pasture, where horses and cattle can be held, pending shipping and transfer transactions.

The Pecos valley beet sugar industry has increased 100 per cent over that of last year's business. It is no trouble now to dispose of sugar by the car load within 100 miles of the factory.

Taos has become the center of a large trade, and the business situation up there is very gratifying to residents.

Professor Jordan, of the Agricultural college, says it is now the policy of the government not to spend any money on agricultural substations, and thinks the territory had better maintain them, as such stations are of value here.

Taos citizens want to memorialize the destruction of the Maine by a public monument in the local plaza.

A herd of 6,000 sheep purchased in Texas by the Cimarron Cattle Company of this territory, has been shipped up the Pecos valley for feeding in the northern part of the territory.

The railroad hands at Springer have been kept very busy of late handling shipments of stock. The aggregate shipments for the season have been enormous.

WINTER BODICES.

A Wide Range of Choice Permissible in Cut and Style.

Coat bodices, which are seen in so many of the new models of costumes and which promise to be very largely worn during the entire winter, are nevertheless by no means the only style of corsage approved by fashion. The blouse bodice, open or closed, and the little short bolero are still in high favor. Separate boleros to be worn over an ordinary bodice are often seen and are usually made of a different material, but in a harmonizing color, en-



TAFETTA COSTUME.

broided satin and velvet being much employed for them. By their means a simple costume may be converted into one which appears much more elaborate.

Horizontal or bayaderes stripes of all varieties are characteristic of this season's fancy woven materials. Chevron stripes of this sort are an attractive novelty and are seen in self colored and variegated goods.

Almost all blouse bodices have a blouse in front only and open over a plastron, yoke or vest of embroidered silk or other decorative fabric.

Double Mercury wings of gauze and sprangles continue to be a favorite millinery decoration.

Today's illustration shows a costume of lilac taffeta, the skirt of which has a rather deep plaiting headed by a flat puff of the same goods. The bodice has a blouse front, which is fastened at the left side and opens over a gimp of rich velvet embroidery in white on lilac silk. A flat puff of lilac taffeta frames the gimp and passes down the opening of the bodice, which is secured by a pearl buckle. The white satin belt is also closed by a pearl buckle. The hat of lilac felt is trimmed with black ostrich plume and a bow of lilac ribbon with a pearl ornament.

JUDIC CHOLLEY.

MOURNING COSTUMES.

Materials to Be Chosen For Them and Styles of Making.

Costumes worn during the period of deep mourning should always be of dull woolen goods or crepe. Woolen crepe of various weights is always to be obtained and closely resembles English crepe, while



NEW COIFFURE.

It is far more serviceable for gowns and wraps. No sort of figured or striped goods is allowable, but any plain woolen goods of a lustrous surface may be worn—cashmere, serge, velvelling and woolen grenadine. The style of mourning costumes is extremely simple, bands or folds being the only appropriate trimming. The hat or bonnet is also very plain, and the veil for the first period of mourning is as long as the gown and is neither plaited nor gathered.

For lighter mourning taffeta, heavy silk, grenadine (plaid) and moles which are not too definitely watered are worn, with plain silk and poplin. Velvet and cloth are not considered mourning materials. The wrap, even in winter, should properly make the gown, and mourning cloakings are made to correspond with lighter weight mourning dress goods. White house gowns may be worn during any period of mourning, but only in private.

Falls with heavy round or flat ribs, plain grosgrain or that having satin stripes, other varieties of striped silks and heavy silk or wool poplins are among the chief fashionable fabrics. Wool, cloth and poplin Scotch plaids will be much worn.

Tight skirts fitted without a foil and which are waved throughout and curled in front, the mass being drawn lightly to the crown at the head, where the ends are curled and the knot is held in place by an enormous renaisance shell comb.

JUDIC CHOLLEY.

Engraved Calling Cards.

Polite usages of society require that engraved calling cards should be used. The New Mexican can furnish all the latest designs and styles on short notice.

For Christmas nothing is more acceptable to the ladies than calling cards. Call on or address the New Mexican for styles and prices.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, H. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, E. P. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers always welcome. SINGLE LEBOW, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. J. L. LAMBERT, E. C. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THEBERA NEWHALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. J. TAYLOR, N. G. W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. J. L. LAMBERT, E. C. CHANCELLOR COMMANDER. LEE MUEHLER, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.)

GEO. W. KNABEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 97, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENNEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts. Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE

S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent. Office: Griffin Building. Policies issued by the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

DENTISTS.

D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.

FOR SALE—Justice of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

Notaries' Records.

The New Mexican Printing company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE.

AND

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

The Seaside House of the World. Time Table No. 40.

AST BOUND. WEST BOUND.

No. 40. No. 40.

0:08 a. m. ... Santa Fe, Ar. ... 6:58 p. m.

2:58 p. m. ... Espanola, Ar. ... 4:45 p. m.

1:10 p. m. ... Hobbs, Ar. ... 3:58 p. m.

1:58 p. m. ... Lordsburg, Ar. ... 3:45 p. m.

3:27 p. m. ... Lordsburg, Ar. ... 1:10 p. m.

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